

IS BREAT PROBLEM OF WAR

America's Production and Needs of the Allied Nations Set Forth-What We Must Do to Keep Wolf From the Door.

Washington, Aug. 20.-Herbert C Hoover, United States food administrator, today issued to the American public his statement covering the food althation as it now exists and the necossity of conserving the food reources of the nation to provide for the future during the continuance of the war. The statement follows:

Food is always more or less of problem in every phase of its production, handling and consumption. It is a problem with every farmer, every transporter and seller, every housefolder. It is a problem with every town, state and nation. And now, very conspicuously, it is a problem with three great groups of nations, namely, the allies, the central empires and the mentrals; in a word it is a great international problem.

The food problem today of our own nation, therefore has as its most conapicuous phase an international character. A sufficient and regular supply of food for the maintenance of the great field armies of our fighting allies and of their no less great armies of working men and working women in the war industries, and finally for the maintenance of the women and chil dren in the home, is an absolute ne cessity, second to no other, for the successful prosecution of the war for sumption a deficit of over 400,000,000 therty. In the providing of this food for the great allied food pool, the Unitof States plays a predominant part. import necessities of the allies on nor-

With the present diversion of tens of millions of men from the farms into the fighting and industrial armies, resulting in a marked lessening of food production, and the present necessity of mereasing the daily ration of other millions of men turned from sedentary becauations into those of strenuous physical labor, resulting in a marked acrease of consumption, this deficiency witween the food needs and the food production of the allies becomes great than ever, with the consequence of Large increase in the food quantities imperatively needed from the United States if the allied armies are to be able to "carry on."

World's Larder Examined.

This is a general statement of a con **Ition which only needs to be elabor** uted in detail to show just what we have to do. The time has come when this detailed statement can be made Our harvest and the harvests of Eunote can now be forecast. We can survey our combined stocks of food animals; in other words, the size of that part of the world's larder on which we and the ailles can draw for the next twelve months can now be esimated. This estimate shows at once at it contains too little for our own ad our allies use unless we all administer the supply with the greatest are and wisdom. The allied peoples are energetically undertaking this administration. It lies now with us to do our part. If we fall, the people of he allies cannot be maintained at war. Their moldiers cannot fight without A certain definitely determinable part of that food must come from Let us then examine carefully the id's larder as it appears today, or much of it as is at our disposal.

I propose to review the situation first, as regards the cereals, second, as regards food animals and their prodwets, third, as regards angar, fourth, regards vegetables, fifth, as regards and sea foods, and, finally, as repards our duty in the matter. Cereals.

The 1917 harvest is now so far admanced that we may compare it with regions production, and with the demands which are going to be made on

Table No. 1 is given to show the rmal peace sources of the annual plies of France, Italy, the United ingiom and Belgium, being an averign of the three-year pre-war period. It will be seen from this table that a normal imports of wheat are 381. 10,000 bushels and of other cereals 45,000,000 bushels. The estimate of 1917 harvest in the allied countries ased upon crop reports from these nuntries, is as follows:

Com-	Probable 1917 pro-	Av. nor- mal pro-	Deficiency in prod'n.
modity.	duction.	duction.	due to war.
Wheat	_898,779,090	\$90,675,000	196,905,000
Corn	98,464,000	121,109,000	26,645,000
MATE	.837,235,000	870, 996, 000	233,655,000
farley	93,585,000	125, 201, 000	31,616,000
ty	. 41,732,000	78,573,000	26,841,000
		-	-

,960,798,600 1,485,448,000 525,662,000 In order to provide normal consumpion it would therefore be necessary to port in the next 12 months a total 577,000,000 bushels of wheat and 74.000,000 bushels of other cereals.

The prospective position of our own and the Canadian harvest is given in mble No. 2.

Our crops, especially our corn crop. yet be considered as certain. me if all mature safely. North Amerwill have an apparent surplus of of 208,000,000 bushels and of dereals of about 950,000,000

Demand on Our Crops. allies are isolated from those

YAULI	NO. Y.		Net Import	
Commodity Production.  Wheat 590,675,690  Corn 121,109,600	from U. S. 79,426,6 0 10,811,490	from Canada. 112,900,600	Other'	Con- sumptio 974 485,0
Dats	6,783,000 4,946,030 567,000	16,580,000 6,660,000 60,000	88,612,600 63,030,000 11,337,000	199.793,6
· Total	102,533,000	136,200,000	487,134,000	2,214,276,6
TABLE	NO. 2. Average	ALC:		đđ possib
Probable	Normal U.	6.	IT B.	Canadia

Consumption

599.3/4,000

2,653,098,000

1.148,713,000

178,529,000

35,866,000

4,607,419,000

U. B 1917 Wheat ..... 678,000,000 Corn ......3,124 000,600 Barley ...... 214,000 000 Rye ..... 56,100,060 

have been for some time rigorously ad-

ministering and economizing their

food. In Belgium, the relief commis-

sion has been compelled to reduce the

consumpt in of cereats by nearly 50

per cent; this brings the food supply

so low that the population are in-

From the above tables it will be

seen that on normal bases of consump-

tion the total allied wheat import re-

United States supplies we must re-

and also an amount to protect our

stocks better next year than this last.

There is therefore on normal con-

Europe mostly for animal feed, the

mal consumption basis are about 674,-

000,000 against a North American sur-

plus of 950,000,000. But again a re-

serve for neutrals and increased "car-

ry over" will absorb all the margin.

In any event it means we must multi-

ply our exports of these cereals 20

times. However, upon the basis of our

present crop prospects we should be

able to supply their requirements in

Wheat Situation Difficult.

great difficulty and concern, and must

be met by an elimination of waste and

reduction of consumption on the part

of the allied peoples and ourselves, in

one word, by an effective administra-

The allies are unable to use other

cereals alone for bread. They can

use them only as added to wheat flour

to make the war bread now in uni-

versal use in European countries. Ex-

cept in Italy, whose people normally

consume much corn, our allies have

few corn mills and cornmeal is not a

durable commodity and therefore can-

Moreover, for generations they have

bought bread from the bakerles; they

have no equipment nor do they know

how to hake in the household. Every

American knows that it is infeasible

to distribute corn bread from bakeries,

and it is therefore necessary for us

to furnish our allies with sufficient

wheat to enable them to have a wheat

basis for the loaf. However, they can

use and must use other cereals for

mixture in their war bread, and by

to four pounds per week per person.

Food Animals.

Owing to the ascending standard of

The war has injected into an al-

rady difficult situation a number of

victous conditions which are jeopardiz-

ing the ultimate animal products sup-

ply of the world. The production of

fodder in Europe has been diminished

by the diversion of productive labor to

war, and its import has been curtailed

by shortage in shipping and by the

isolation of markets by belligerent

lines. From these causes not only are

the actual numbers of animals de-

creasing in Europe, but the average

weight and the annual output of dairy

products per animal, are decreasing.

food animal position shows the follow-

Hogs 6.275.000 7,100,000 31,600,000 32,425,600

The problem facing the American

the immediate demand of the ailles, but

one which is more far-reaching in its

future significance. As the war goes

on there will be a constant lessening of

ing position:

A careful estimate of the world's

**Decrease** 

33,620,600 92,350,000 115,605,600

reduce the privation of our allies,

not be shipped in great quantities.

tion of the available supply.

The situation in wheat is one of

cereals other than wheat.

208,000,000 bushels-and from

capable of labor.

day the decreasing production as ship-United States, on which they were acpleg becomes further shortened by concustomed to rely before the war. The unued submarine destruction, less ton-Russian supply cannot be got out. nage can be devoted to fodder, and fur-Bulgarian and Roumanian supplies are ther reduction of the herds must enin the hands of the central empires. These destructive forces have The voyage from Australia and India given rise to reactions in many direcis three times as long and therefore requires three times as many tons of tions. The world's supply of ment and dairy products, of animal fats and inshipping as is required from North Atlantic ports. It is also twice as dandustrial fats, wool and hides, are al involved not only now, but for far into gerous because of the longer exposure to submarine attack. There has been the future. a large fallure in the South American countries and the new harvest from that quarter will not be available in Europe until next spring. As already said, all the allied countries are and

The immediate problem is to fur nish increased ment supplies to the al lies to maintain them during the war An important factor contributing to the present situation lies in the disturb ance to the world's trade by destruction of shipping resulting in throwing a larger burden on North America, the nearest market. Shipments from the Australasian, South American and from the continental countries into the allied countries have been interfered with. Their contributions must be re placed by increased shipments from North America.

Surplus

85,000,000

470,000,000

304,000,000

35,060,000

20,300,600

917, 200, 000

Burplus

126,000,000

63,000,000

9,000,00

18,000,000

239,000,000

quirements are 577,000,000 bushels The growth of American ment exagainst a North American surplus of which have been supplied by allied nations, is revealed by the following fig-

serve a certain amount for neutrals from which we receive vital supplies Three-year pre-war average, 403, 848,000 pounds.

Year ending June 30, 1916, 1,339. 193,000 pounds.

The impact of European demand bushels. In the other cereals used in upon our animal products will be maintained for a long period of years after peace. We can contemplate a high range of prices, for ment and for animal products for many years to come. We must undertake to meet the demand not only during the war, so as to enable our allies to continue to fight. but we must be prepared to meet the demand after the war. Our herd cannot be increased in a single night or in a single year. Our producers will not only be working in their own ultimate interest in laying the foundation of larger berds and flocks, but will serve our national interest and the interest of humanity, for years to come, if the best strains of young animals are preserved. The increase in herds can only be accomplished if we save more of our roughage and raise more forlder grains. It is worth noting that after the war Europe with lessened berds will, pending their recuperation. require less fodder and will therefore produce more bread grains and import less of them, so that we can after the war safely reduce our bread grain production to increase our fodder. But we must lay our foundation in the

> meantime to increase our herds. There is only one immediate solution to the short supply of mest for export pending the increase in our herds and flocks which will take years. During the course of the war, we can, just as with the cereals, reduce the consumption and eliminate the waste particularly among those classes which can best afford it. In the meantime, in order to protect all of our people, we must carefully control our ment exports in order that the people shall not be denied this prime necessity of life.

Dairy Products

this substitution and by savings on their part a great deal can be accom-The world's dairy supplies are decreasing rapidly for two important reaof 400,000,000 bushels can be at least sons. First, the dairy cattle of Eupartially overcome if we can increase rope are diminishing, for Europe is beour exports from 88,000,000 to 220,ing driven to eat its cattle for meat 000,000 or nearly triple. This can be second, the diversion of labor to war accomplished if we will substitute one has decreased the fodder supplies and pound of other cereals for one pound the shortage of shipping has limited of wheat flour weekly per person; that the amount of imported folder and is, if we reduce our consumption of therefore the cattle which can be supwheat flour from five pounds per week ported and the productivity of the individual cow have been reduced. Even It will be no privation to us and will our own dairy supplies are not keeping pace with our growth of population, for our per capita milk supply has fallen from 90 to 75 gallons annually in the living, the world was already strained past 15 years. Yet today we must ship to supply enough animal products to increasing amounts of dairy products meet the demand before the war be-

The dairy supplies of the allies in normal times came to a considerable degree from western Scandinavia, Holland and Switzerland, but under German pressure these supplies are now partly diverted to Germany. The men under arms and the wounded must be supplied with condensed milk in large quantities. The net result of these conditions, despite rigorous reduction of consumption among the adults of the civil population in Europe, is that our allies are still short of large quantities and again the burden of the replacement of this shortage must fall on North America. The growing exports of dairy products from the United States to the allies are shown in the

following table: Year ending Three year June 30, 1913. average. Butter ...... 4.457.000 lbs. 12.457,000 lbs. 44,291 (FO The Cond. milk....17,792,000 lbs. 159,577,800 lbs.

The high price of forder and meat in the United States during the past few months induced by the pressing Europenn demand has set up dangerous currents in this country, especially in those regions dependent upon butter and the sale of milk to municipalities having made it more profitable to sell the capital stock of food animals of | the cattle for meat than to keep them the world. Among our western al- | and produce dairy products. There-

the increase in most of feeds are those producing condensed milk and cheese. Our home milk and butter supplies are therefore tooked at in a broad way decreasing while our population is increasing. This deficiency of dairy butter is shown by the increased sales of

which dairy products have nad a rise

in price in appropriate proportion to

margarine, which show an increase of several million pounds per month over similar periods in 1915. Dairy butter however, has qualities which render it vitally necessary for children. Milk has no substitute and is not only intrinsically one of our cheapest animal foods, but is absolutely fundamental to the rearing of the children.

The dairy situation resolves itself into several phases. First, it is to be hoped that the forthcoming abundant harvest together with a proper restriction upon exports of feeding stuffs will result in lower prices of feed and diminish the impetus to sell the cattle for meat. Second, the industry needs encouragement so as to increase the dairy herd and thus our dairy supplies, for the sake first of our own people and second of the allies. The people must realize the vital dependence of the well-being of their children, and thus of the nation, upon the encouragement and upbuilding of the industry. Third, we must save the wastes in milk and butter during the war if we are to provide milk supplies to all. We waste large quantities of our milk value from our lack of national demand for products of skimmed and sour milk.

Pork Products.

The hog is the most efficient of machines for the production of animal fat. The hog not only makes more fat from a given amount of feed, but also the products made are specially capable of preservation and most economical for commercial handling.

The swine of Europe are rapidly decreasing and the consumption demand induced by the war is much increased. this particularly because bacon, ham and lard are so adaptable for military supplies. Moreover, our allies are isolated from many markets and a large amount from northern neutrals is being diverted to Germany.

While our hogs have increased in number by 3,000,000 animals, the average weight at slaughter is falling and our production is probably only about maintained. The increasing demand upon us since the war began is shown by the following figures of comparative

Three-year, pre-war period, 1.055, 514,000 pounds Year ending June 30, 1916, 1,512, 376,000 pounds.

Wool and Leather. Our national supply of both wool and leather are less than our needs. and we are importing them more and more largely, as shown by the following figures:

Importations of wool and manufactures of wool (value) for the threeyear pre-war period, 862,457,965; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, \$158,078,271.

Importations (value) of hides, leath er, and manufactures of leather average of the three-year pre-war period, \$133,171,398; for the year ending June 30, 1916, \$177,880,902,

At the present time the world's demand for these products has increased far above the peace level owing to the extra consumption in supplying the armies. This demand is now again increased by the mobilization of a large American army. In the face of this, not only is the European herd decreasing, but also American sheep have decreased about 3,000,000 since the war began. After the war is over, the various countries of the world from which we formerly drew our wool are likely to retain it for their own use until their flocks again become normal.

Europe normally draw has been remendously reduced, so that they must have recourse to other sources. In consequence of the shipping situation the area from which they must draw is also curtailed and, as a result. they are driven into those markets from which our own supply normally arises. Furthermore, their own production has been greatly diminished, Before the war, Europe supplied in a large measure its own needs, through the production of beet sugar, as will appear from the following table showing the average yearly production and consumption for the five years before the war (1909-1913), in some of the chief countries of Europe:

Prod'n.	Consump	Surp. (†)
(short	(short	or deff-
(ons)	tons)	clency (-)
Germany 2.525.899	1,299.595	11.226,314
Austria1,651.889		† 972,6%
Russia1,659,947	1,322,285	1 337,662
United		
Kingdom.,	2,056,000	-2,056,000
France 752,542	704,830	1 47,712
	190,000	1 21,050
	120,358	† 159.568
Holland 246,146	131,538	1 114,608
supporting, while the drew its entire sugar terior sources. The such terior sources. The such terior sources are to which it is now cut. Ten per cent came for dies and 20 per cent.	United by supply of the au countr off by the from the	Kingdom from ex- the Unit- ties from the war. East In-
	Germany 2.525,899 Austria 1.651,859 Russia 1.659,947 United Kinsdom France 752,542 Ita 211,650 Relatum 279,959 Holland 246,146  As appears from the finity. Russia and Besupporting, while the drew its entire sugar terior sources. The standard for the first sources. The standard for the first sources and the first sources are the first sources from the first s	tons) tons) Germany 2.525.899 1.299.595 Austria 1.651.889 679.294 Russia 1.659.947 1.322.285 United Kinsdom 2.656,690 France 752.542 704.830 Ita 211.650 190.000 Bels rum 279.919 129.358

The prospective 1918 crop in France has diminished to 207,000 tons and that of Italy to 75,000 tons, and they are therefore short 500,000 tons. The displacement of United Kingdom supplies amounts to 1,435,000 tons; and therefore, in total, these three allied countries must import about 2,700,000 tons in order to maintain their normal consumption. Of this, 2,000,000 tons nest come from new sources.

The disturbance of shipping reduces the topage available and drives

nearest markets, the United States in some sections. .The only sections in and the West Indies. This field has since the war increased its production by 1,000,000 tons per annum. How far this demand will interfere with the American supply of 4,000,000 tons is difficult to forecast, first, because some increased supplies may be obtained by the allies from the East Indies, and, second, because the allies have reduced their consumption to some ex-

In any event, if all the enemies of Germany are to be supplied, there must be economy in consumption everywhere. The normal American consumption is about 90 pounds per person per annum and is just double the French consumption.

Vegetables. We have this year a most abundant crop of vegetables for our use as a re sult of a patriotic endeavor almost universal throughout the country. Our potato harvest alone promises an increase from 285,000,000 bushels last year to over 400,000,000 bushels this year. The other vegetables are likewise enormously increased through the planting and extension of millions of gardens. The sweet potato crop promises to be from 10 to 20 per cent above what it was last year, and the commercial crop of sweet corn for canning purposes is estimated to be from 20 to 30 per cent above that of last year. The commercial crop tomatoes for canning purposes will probably be somewhere between 10 and 20 per cent above what it was last year. There is an increase in the acreage of late onions of about 54 per cent over the area harvested in 1916.

Fish and Sea Foods.

The waters of our coasts and lakes are enormously rich in food fish and shell fish. Our streams, too, contribute a great quantity of fish. Many varieties are now not used for human food but are thrown away or used for fertilizer. Habit has confined our use of fish to a few varieties, and inadequate methods of commercial handling have limited our use of these largely to only certain days in the week. With better marketing facilities, with better understanding of how to use the most varieties, with proper preservation by

ng and salting and by establishing plants for frozen fish, we can increase greatly our supply and thus re lieve largely the pressure due to the inadequate supply of meat. We only have to harvest our own fish supply It feeds itself. Every fish eaten is that much gained in solving the present problem of living. The products of the land ast conserved by eating those of the seu.

Our Duty.

I have endeavored to show in previons articles that the world is short of food; that Europe is confronted with the grim specter of starvation unless from our abundance and our waste we keep the wolf from the door. Not only must we have a proper use of our food supply in order that we may furnish our allies with the sinews with which they may fight our battles, but it is an act of humanity towards fellow men, women and children.

By the diversion of millions of men from production to war, by the occupation of land by armies, by the isolation of markets, by belligerent lines, and by the destruction of shipping by submarines, not only has the home production of our allies fallen by over 500,000,000 bushels of grain, but they are thrown upon us for a much larger proportion of their normal imports formerly obtained from other markets.

They have reduced consumption at every point, but men in the trenches, men in the shops, and the millions of women placed at physical labor require more food than during peace times, and the incidence of their saving and any shortage which they may suf fer, falls first upon women and chil-The sugar supply on which our allies | dren. If this privation becomes too great, their peoples cannot be maintained constant in the war, and we will be left alone to fight the battle of democracy with Germany.

The problem of food conservation i one of many complexions. We cannot, and we do not wish, with our free institutions and our large resources of food, to imitate Europe in its policed rationing, but we must voluntarily and Intelligently assume the responsibility before us as one in which everyone has a direct and inescapable interest We must increase our export of foods to the allies, and in the circumstances of our shipping situation, these exports must be of the most concentrated foods. These are wheat, flour, beef, pork and dairy products. We have other foods in great abundance which we can use instead of these commodities, and we can prevent wastes in a thousand directions. We must guard the drainage of exports from the United States, that we retain a proper supply for our own country, and we must adopt such measures as will amellorate, so far as may he, the price conditions of our less fortunate. We might so drain the supplies from the country to Europe as by the high prices that would follow to force our people to shorten their consumption. This operation of "pormal economic forces" would starve that element of the community to whom we owe the most protection. We must try to impose the burden equally upon all.

Action Must Be Voluntary.

There is no royal road to food conservation. We can only accomplish this by the voluntary action of our tion to its means. It is a matter of equality of burden; a matter of minpoint in the 20,000,000 kitchens, on the 20,000,000 dinner tables and in the 2,-000,000 manufacturing, wholesale and retail establishments of the country. The task is thus in its essence the daily individual service of all the people.

the great majority of thrifty people can save a little—and the more luxuri ous elements of the population can by reduction to simple living save much. The final result of substituting other products and saving one pound of wheat flour, two ounces of fats, seven ounces of sugar and seven ounces of meat weekly, by each person, will when we have multiplied this by one hundred million, have increased our exports to the amounts absolutely required by our allies. This means no more than that we should eat plenty. but eat wisely and without waste.

Food conservation has other aspects of utmost importance. Wars must be paid for by savings. We must save in the consumption in commodities and the consumption of unproductive labor in order that we may divert our manhood to the army and to the shops. If by the reduction in consumption of labor and the commodities that it produces and the diversion of this saving to that lubor and those commodities demanded by the war, we shall be able to fight to eternity. We can mortgage our future savings for a little while, but a piling up of mortgages is but a short step toward bankruptcy. Every atom that we save is available for subscription to Liberty bonds.

The whole of Europe has been engaged ever since the war began in the elimination of waste, the simplification of life, and the increase of its industrial capacity. When the war is over the consuming power of the world will be reduced by the loss of prosperity and man power, and we shall enter a period of competition without parallel in ferocity. After the war, we must maintain our foreign markets if our working people are to be employed. We shall be in no position to compete if we continue to live on the same basis of waste and extravagance on which we have lived hitherto. Simple, temperate living is a moral issue of the first order at any time, and any other basis of conduct during the war be comes a wrong against the interest of the country and the interest of democracy.

The impact of the food shortage of Europe has knocked at every door of the United States during the past three years. The prices of foodstuffs have nearly doubled, and the reverberations of Europe's increasing shortage would have thundered twice as loudly during the coming year even had we no entered the war, and it can now only be mitigated if we can exert a strong control and this in many directions.

We are today in an era of high prices. We must maintain prices at such a level as will stimulate production, for we are faced by a starving world and the value of a commodity to the hungry is greater than its price.

As a result of the world shortage of supplies, our consumers have suffered from speculation and extortion. While wages for some kinds of labor have increased with the rise in food prices, in others, it has been difficult to main tain our high standard of nutrition.

By the elimination of waste in all classes, by the reduction in the consumption of foodstuffs by the more fortunate, we shall increase our supplies not only for export but for home, and by increased supplies we can help in the amelioration of prices.

For Better Distribution.

Beyond this the duty has been late upon the food administration to co-operate with the patriotic men in trades and commerce, that we may eliminate the evils which have grown into our system of distribution, that the burden may fall equitably upon all by restoration, so far as may be, of the normal course of trade. It is the purpose of the food administration to use its utmost power and the utmost ability the troop sergeant major. "Who did that patriotism can assemble to ameli- it? orate this situation to such a degree as may be possible. The food administration is assem-

bling the best expert advice in the nuntry on home economics, on foot utilization, on trade practices and trade wastes, and on the conduct of public eating places, and we shall outline from time to time detailed suggestions, which if honestly carried out by lleve will effect the result which we can't imagine!" must attain. We are asking every home, every public enting place and many trades, to sign a pledge card to accept these directions, so far as their circumstances permit, and we are organizing various instrumentalities to town. ameliorate speculation. We are asking the men of the country who are said not actually engaged in the handling of food to sign similar pledges that they shall see to it, so far as they are able, that these directions are followed. We are asking all who wish us well and who undertake our service to become actual members of the food administration, just as much volunteers in national service as we ourselves are, of men in Washington and a small | shot like that!" representation in each state, but may become a body of 50,000,000 people, devoted absolutely to the services of democracy. We hope to see the insignia of membership in every patriotic window in the country.

Antocracy finds its strength in its him. ability to impose organization force from the top. The essence of democracy consists in the application of the initiative in its own people. individualism cannot be so organized as to defend itself, then democracy is a faith which cannot stand. We are whole people, each element in propor- seeking to impose no organization from the top. We are asking the American people to organize from the bottom up, me saving and substitution at every | and this is the essence of democracy

The call of patriotism, of humanity and of duty rings clear and insistent. We must heed it if we are to defend our ideals, maintain our form of government, and safeguard our future wel-

this; authority on foot troubles and their; foundland. For months, with his box, decorated with the Blue Cross. strapped to his collar, Prince has served his king and country as faithfully and as true as any subject of patented a great number of appli- | George V, by petitioning aims for the horses wounded and suffering in the great war.

"A man should take the bull by the horns," advised the sage. "Yes," agreed the fool. "The trouble Mr. Smith Was in a Bad Way. But Doan's Restored Him to the Best of Health.

St., Hackensack, N. J., said: "Words fail to describe the misery I endured from kidney complaint. In my work I have to do a lot of heavy lifting and this weakened my kidneye. At first I only suffered from a slight backache. but almost before I knew it, I was all bent over like man a hundred years began to grow worse

In April, 1916, Louis Smith, 90 New

finally I had to take to Mr. Smith. my bed where I remained for weeks. My head pained terribly and my back just throbbed. I was always dizzy and it seemed as if everything was whirling. Little black specks came before my eyes and I also suffered from painful and scanty paseages of the kidney secretions. Everything seemed dark and dreary. "Doan's Kidney Pills completely cured me and I am enjoying the best o

health now. "Sworn to before me." E. M. Johnson, Justice Peace. On March 19, 1917, Mr. Smith added: I will never forget what Doan's have done for me. Whenever I catch cold on my kidneys, I can depend on Doom's to fix me up all right.

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HAD WASTED THEIR LIVES

Good Saddlers Spoiled to Make Lawyers, Opinion of Sir Douglas Haig on Seeing Work.

The fact that Sir Douglas Haig at-

tained his fifty-eigth birthday recently brings to mind a story toid of him a short while back. Bir Douglas is a soldier first, last and all the time, regarding all other

professions as of quite negligible importance, a trait in his character which lends point to the anecdots. He was, it appears, inspecting a cavalry troop, and was particularly struck with the nest way in which re-

pairs had been made in some of the

"Very good work," he remarked to

"Two of my troopers, sir," was the

"You're fortunate to have two such expert saddlers in your troop," said "As a matter of fact, sir," was the

reply, "they're not saddlers, in civil life being lawyers." "Well," elaculated Sir Douglas, "how

men who can do work like that could such individuals in the country, we be have wasted their lives over law I

Chances Too Great.

Benjamin Rirdie, the famous lockey, was taken suddenly ill and the trainer advised him to visit a doctor in the "He'll put you right in a jiffy," he

The same evening he found Ben-

jamin lying curled up in the stables, kicking his legs about in agony. "Hallo, Benny! Haven't you been to the doctor?"

"Yes."

"Well, didn't be do you any good?" "I didn't go in. When I got to his house there was a brass plate on his so that thus the food administration | door-'Dr. Kurem. Ten to one'-and may not be composed of a small body | I wasn't going to monkey with a long

Parental Confidence.

"So your boy Josh is in the army?" "Yes," replied Mrs. Corntossel; "and we're mighty proud of him." "Suppose something happens to

"Well, we haven't thought much about that. When Josh gets into a mix-up he 'most invariably sin't the one that something happens to."

Only Half Enough. She (delightedly) - Father says if we want to get married he will pay half

the expenses of furnishing a house for He (despondently)-But who will

pay the other half?

Short accounts make long friends—

POST TOASTIES are bully good for any meal and for all the family

Y RICH DISTURB TOKYO limber, Known in Japan Min." Thorn in the Side of Prince Yamagata.

desire to get into the same atmosphere i a relitect located the building so that it | haikara house of the narikin. The

shut out the view from the famous prince hasn't visited Odawara with the great people of Japan. Mar- | Kokian or "house of rare age," by summer." shal Prince Yamagata, foremost of Ja- | which name the prince's villa was pan's elder statesmen, some years ago | known, of beloved and revered Mount erected a splendid house at Odawara, Fujl. To quote the vernacular joura suburb of the capital, and upon a | nal: "The 'house of rare age,' built site that commanded a superb view of when the prince had attained seventy Mount Fujiyama. Now, this Saito has | years-described by Confucius as 'the paid a fabulous price for a large es- rare age'-is no longer a quiet bower tate located on the Irlyama hill, higher | to which the aged Yamagata can reup than the mansion of the distin- pair at all seasons and enjoy rest from prince, and has erected there- the distracting worries of national polarming country house. His lities. His view is obstructed by the

Few Feet Are Perfect.

How many bones in your feet? Most likely you don't know. Few people do, and it is usually a surprise to learn that there are so many and that the foot is about the most complicated and delicately constructed part of the body. That is, perhaps, the reason why at least 75 per cent of all adults

have some kind of foot trouble. Dr. William M. Scholl of Chicago, an

pletely free from defects. He has made a life study of the subject and has ances for correcting defective conditions and giving comfort. Dog Aids War Horses.

In Victoria, British Columbia, there is a successful collector for the Blue Cross fund for horses disabled in war,

mechanical correction, says not one

adult in 100 has feet that are com-

His name is Prince and he is a New- is to find a buil that will stand for it.